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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Kenya

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Meets Moi on Mozambican Issue

*MB0812072589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0716 GMT 8 Dec 89*

[Text] Nairobi Dec 8 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi began consultative talks in Nairobi on Friday morning on the initiative to end the conflict in Mozambique.

The two leaders were asked in July by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to "mediate to help bring an end to the armed banditry in Mozambique by RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance]," ZIANA, Zimbabwe's national news agency reports.

They are scheduled to complete their discussions by lunchtime.

President Mugabe is accompanied by Security Minister and Acting Defence Minister Sidney Sekeramayi.

Somalia

SNM Forces Claim Hargeysa, Erigavo Captured

*AB0712170589 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT
7 Dec 89*

[Text] London, 7 Dec (AFP)—The forces of the Somali National Movement, (SNM), an armed movement opposed to President Siad Barre's regime, today in London, claimed the capture on 5 December of the city of Hargeysa in northern Somalia. In a communique, the SNM stated that the town had been captured thanks to the cooperation of government troops who defected. Considerable quantities of heavy weapons and ammunition were recovered by the SNM, the communique adds.

The town of Erigavo (capital of the northeastern region) [Sanaag Region] was captured last week, the SNM stated, specifying that their siege of the port of Berbera and the towns of Burao and Borama in the north continues.

From Hargeysa, SNM President Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo called on Somalis to join the national liberation struggle, the communique indicated. In conclusion, the SNM called on troops still loyal to the regime in Mogadishu to surrender to avoid a bloodbath.

Government Denies Fall of Hargeysa

*EA0712183889 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Ministry of the Interior says that there is no truth whatsoever in yesterday's BBC report that Hargeysa had fallen into the hands of rebels and that rebels had carried out attacks in Lower Juba Region. The statement further said that the unfounded and baseless BBC report should not surprise anyone since the BBC is famous for distorting the truth and misleading its listeners.

Tanzania

Libyan Delegation Begins Visit to Zanzibar

*EA3011130489 Zanzibar Domestic Service
in Swahili 1200 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Zanzibar—A seven-man Libyan delegation arrived in Zanzibar this morning for a week's visit. The delegation, led by Abu-'Abdallah Huwayj, was welcomed at Zanzibar Airport by the minister of state for planning in the president's office, Comrade Taimur Swaleh Juma, as well as other party and government leaders

The Libyan delegation's visit follows a recent visit to Libya by the chief minister, Comrade Omar Ali Juma. During that visit the Zanzibar chief minister signed a communications agreement with the Libyan Government. Under the agreement, Libya pledged to assist Zanzibar in improving various sectors of development, especially the economic and social welfare sectors. The Libyan Government also agreed to assist Zanzibar in the construction of roads, health, education and religion. To implement the agreement, it was agreed that a special delegation of experts would visit Zanzibar to explore other areas in which Zanzibar would be assisted by Libya. This is aimed at promoting cooperation and understanding between the two countries.

While in Zanzibar, the Libyan delegation will visit various institutions, including the Islamic college, inspect school construction projects, and later hold talks with the Zanzibar president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council at State House.

It has been explained that the chief engineer in the Libyan delegation will this evening inspect roads that need to be repaired. The delegation also held discussions with various officers from the ministries of education, communications and transport, information, culture and tourism at the Bwawani hotel lounge.

President Meets Delegation

*EA0312220189 Zanzibar Domestic Service
in Swahili 1200 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Zanzibar—Zanzibar president and the chairman of the revolutionary council, Comrade Idris Abdul Wakil, held talks today with the Libyan Government's delegation at the State House in Zanzibar. The delegation, which is led by the chief director, Mr Abu-'Abdallah has come to Zanzibar following an agreement to provide aid to Zanzibar for developing various projects in the economic and social sectors.

President Wakil briefed the delegation on problems facing Zanzibar and the steps which are being taken in confronting the situation, particularly in the economic and social sectors. He said that the nation is currently is trying to find ways of strengthening other economic sectors, instead of depending on the sole crop of cloves for the Zanzibar economy.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Abu-'Abdallah said that he was pleased by the steps which had been taken, and praised the Zanzibar people for the tranquility and hospitality they have shown toward the guests who are visiting the islands.

During the talks, President Wakil, who is also the second vice president of Tanzania, and the delegation expressed satisfaction with the existing relations between Libya and Tanzania.

In Pemba, the chief minister, Dr Umar Ali Juma, yesterday [2 December] held talks with the delegation of experts from the People's Republic of Libya [name as heard] at the State Lodge, Chake Chake, Pemba.

During the talks, Dr Juma stressed the need to strengthen relations between the two countries in bringing about economic developments and people's

services in the rural areas. He said the problems currently facing Zanzibar are by no means permanent, because efforts to confront them are being exerted by the government by strengthening various sectors, including irrigation, agriculture and tourism.

The chief minister told the seven-man delegation, which is headed by Mr Abu-'Abdallah, that they could participate by choosing suitable areas for investment, thus supporting Zanzibar's economic recovery.

Meanwhile, the leader of the delegation, which arrived in Zanzibar at the end of last month, expressed his hopes that Zanzibar would succeed in building up its economy, seeing that the government's activities were in accordance with its citizens' efforts. In addition, Mr Abu gave a pledge that his country would continue to help Zanzibar in various fields.

Pik Botha Writes to UN on Constitutional Plans

*MB0712190789 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] The South African Government has issued what boils down to a declaration of intent of its constitutional plans for South Africa.

In a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has set out the principles for this country's future political and constitutional plans. Mr Botha's letter to Dr Perez de Cuellar is in response to a General Assembly meeting to be held next week in which a declaration on apartheid is to be discussed and accepted. Mr Botha said in his letter that the South African Government fully realizes the urgency of getting credible negotiations off the ground, and trusts it will be in a position to make further announcements in order to clear the way for negotiations with recognized leaders.

He said the South African Government was irreversibly committed to a new South Africa based on a free and equitable constitutional social and economic system. The intention was to create a free and democratic political system in which all people shall be free in the country of their birth, and shall have equal rights regardless of color, race, sex or creed. No individuals or groups of individuals shall have the right to govern others without their consent. Adequate protection would be given to individuals and minorities. All people shall be equal before the law. Freedom of speech within the generally recognized bounds of responsibility shall be the right of all people.

In the social field, the aim is the creation of a free and equitable social system in South Africa with religious freedom granted for all. Each individual shall be regarded as a unique creation of God, and entitled to equal protection of his human dignity. All discrimination between groups and individuals shall be eliminated.

In other words, Mr Botha said, and we quote: Apartheid is no longer South African Government policy. Mr Botha assured Dr Perez de Cuellar that freedom of movement, of association, and of disassociation would be granted to all.

In the economic field, the aim was to ensure equal opportunities for all. Mr Botha said a declaration on apartheid based on Harare Declaration of the 21 August, incorporating only the ANC [African National Congress] point of view, would, if accepted by the General Assembly, have a negative influence on progress in South Africa. [sentence as heard] He said South Africa was laying a foundation for a new order, and asked whether the season for condemnation of South Africa was now not over, in view of the season of white domination having come to an end.

De Klerk Rejects Judicial Inquiry for Hit Squads

*MB0712194489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1943 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday [7 December] rejected calls for a judicial commission of inquiry into alleged police death squads, saying such a commission could take years to reach a finding.

"The well-known expression justice delayed is justice denied remains valid," he said in a statement issued through the Bureau for Information. "Last Week I indicated that the ministers of justice and law and order had received the McNally report (into alleged death squads).

"I also stated clearly that criminality in government will not be tolerated. I said that crime, wherever it appears, must be combatted and exposed," the president's statement said.

"Justice must also be done as quickly as possible. This implies that investigations must be finalised as quickly as possible.

"Thereafter, immediate consideration must be given as to whether prosecution by an attorney-general should take place or not, and if it is decided to prosecute, the accused must swiftly appear before the court," the statement said.

Mr de Klerk noted there had recently been a number of calls for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate hit squad allegations.

"The government has full confidence that the tried and respected prosecution mechanisms of the state will be sufficient to bring the accused before the court, impartially and objectively, and without respect of persons.

"On the other hand, a judicial commission can take months if not years to reach its final conclusions.

"In the meanwhile, a climate of suspicion and distrust could develop, something the country can ill-afford at this stage in its history.

"It is essential that this matter be finalised as soon as possible in the most incisive and fair manner, so that the country, the government and the South African Police can continue unhindered with the important tasks that lie ahead.

"The well-known expression justice delayed is justice denied remains valid," the president said.

Mr de Klerk added he was "fully informed" about the McNally report.

"The minister of justice has given the report to various attorneys-general.

"Prosecutions and judicial inquests will result from the report, and both the attorney-general and the police will

continue with investigations of various persons, including several police officers, serving and retired.

"In fact, some of these police officers have requested that they be suspended whilst such investigations and/or legal proceedings are in progress.

"I have handed a list of alleged victims of politically-inspired assassinations to the minister of justice, which will now form part of this intensive investigation.

"Further, I have taken note that the South African Police has already made a number of other arrests that may be related to politically-inspired acts of terrorism, including possible cases of murder.

"The ministers of justice and of law and order will deal with respective functional matters. Furthermore, I have requested the relevant ministers to make use of the instruments at their disposal and to leave no stone unturned in apprehending the guilty and bringing them to justice in criminal cases in general, and in murder cases in particular," the president said.

Viljoen Interviewed on Group Rights 7 Dec

*MB0712195589 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Interview with Constitutional Development and National Education Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen by Clarence Keyter and Mashilwane Pkwane in Johannesburg on 7 December; from the "Network" program—recorded]

[Text] [Keyter] Good evening, Dr Viljoen, and welcome to the program.

[Viljoen] Good evening.

[Pkwane] How do you differentiate between protection of group rights and apartheid?

[Viljoen] Apartheid has been associated with an excessive ideological emphasis on separateness, firstly; and secondly, it has been associated with an emphasis on separateness or on distinctive groups in a discriminatory nondemocratic way. And the National Party [NP] accepts and has in the recent election emphasized that it realizes that the groups can only be accepted as a meaningful partner if it is redefined in such a way that discrimination and exclusive emphasis on the group is done away with.

[Keyter] But isn't it still just apartheid in disguise, Dr Viljoen?

[Viljoen] Well, I do not think so, because if it is apartheid in disguise, you would have to accuse countries such as Switzerland, Belgium, or, for that matter, Canada, where minority groups are recognized not only for cultural purposes but also for purposes of entrenching and guaranteeing certain minimum political participation. Also, in the previous Constitution of India and in, I think, the

current Constitution of Mauritius, the existence of different groups, whether they are defined culturally or ethnically or even religiously, is an accepted part of respectable political systems in other parts of the world.

[Keyter] But with the diversity the ethnic groups in South Africa, isn't it inevitable that the basis would be racism in the groups?

[Viljoen] We would have to move away from racism, because racism would be a sort of prescriptive method of defining groups, and we have declared ourselves ready and willing to negotiate with leaders in the South African constitutional negotiating process for a definition of groups accommodating freedom of association, freedom of disassociation, a greater flexibility of movement between groups of people so (?wishing) that the groups find it acceptable, and in particular, also, the alternative option for those South Africans who are not really interested in being defined within a group context, but who are satisfied simply by being defined as South Africans. So instead of having one rigid, statutory, imposed group definition system as we have it right now in the Population Registration Act, we believe that this must be replaced by a negotiated system with greater flexibility, with greater freedom of choice, and with an openness towards other alternative for political association.

[Pkwane] In other words, you are saying, Mr Minister, the protection of group rights is a negotiable concept.

[Viljoen] Yes, the way in which it should be protected is negotiable, and I realize that it is not possible to sell this protection of group rights unless it is done on an acceptable democratic, and nondiscriminatory basis.

[Pkwane] The word with a higher frequency today in South Africa is negotiation, and if it is negotiation for political settlement with an open agenda, why introduce protection of group rights?

[Viljoen] Well, we do not introduce. This must be made very clear. We do not introduce this concept of protection of group rights as a precondition for negotiation. We introduce it as part of the negotiation process, just as other people might wish to introduce constitutional concepts that we don't like but which we accept because we believe there should be an open agenda. We also say give us the opportunity of introducing our concept of group rights, and of arguing, debating, and trying to persuade our fellow negotiators about the acceptability of an alternative system to that which we have had in the past.

[Keyter] But doctor, isn't that being prescriptive before you go to the negotiating table?

[Viljoen] No, not at all prescriptive. In fact we are not prescriptive. We simply say don't prescribe to us, but give us the same opportunity of introducing our concepts for a new constitution and of putting it on the table, of submitting it to debate and negotiation as we allow others to introduce their concepts which they would like

to put forward. Ultimately we would have to come to broad agreement, and without a broad agreement there couldn't be a meaningful and an acceptable protection of any concept which anybody would like to put forward.

[Keyter] But yet you would like the people whom you want to negotiate with to accept the old policy of group rights before you go to the table.

[Viljoen] No, no, certainly not. This is not our idea that they should accept it before we go to the table. That is a misunderstanding if people think that. We have only one precondition that has to be met before we go to the table for negotiating, and that is that all the negotiators, all the participants, should commit themselves to a peaceful process of negotiating. We do not put any preconditions or insist on any previous acceptance of other political concepts such as, for instance, the idea of group protection.

[Pekwane] Mr Minister, the Group Areas Act [GAA], the Population Registration Act [PRA], and the partially pampered Separate Amenities Act [SAA], are being referred to as inhibiting factors for negotiation. Still over and above that, you still want to introduce the protection of group rights wherein you cite freedom of association. How do we go about this?

[Viljoen] But let us first talk about the three acts you have mentioned, the GAA, PRA, and SAA. We have committed ourselves as the NP to negotiate the substitution of these acts by acceptable alternative arrangements. Acceptable means arrangements that have been made acceptable through negotiation, and then as far as the group concept is concerned that is not a precondition, that is not prescriptive. We simply ask and expect to be given a chance to argue the merits of that concept and to persuade our fellow South Africans that it can be accommodated in a new constitution in a nondiscriminatory and in a democratic way.

[Pekwane] So we are merely removing the excessiveness?

[Viljoen] Yes, we are eliminating the things that make apartheid an odious concept, and we do not thereby wish to, as it were, make an absolute concept of the recognition of different groups. We merely look around us in the rest of the world, and we see that there are situations where there are diversities of population of such a nature and of such a extent that the countries concerned have thought it practical and workable to accommodate those differences also in the political process, and we believe that we could do something in South Africa in such a way that it is consonant with the complete elimination of apartheid.

[Keyter] Those countries you are referring to Dr Viljoen, do not have a PRA nor a SAA and the other ones which Pekwane mentioned. Do you really think that the group rights and the second part of your answer of just now, where you said you're also working towards freedom of association and disassociation—is that possible with those three laws and acts still...

[Viljoen, interrupting] Well, those laws will have to be done away with, as we have already announced with regard to the SAA, and as we have undertaken in our election manifesto also to do with regard to the GAA and the PRA, but on a negotiated basis to replace them with acceptable nonapartheid and nondiscriminatory measures that could provide for a reasonable accommodation of the concept of group security and group rights.

[Keyter] Any time schedule attached to that?

[Viljoen] Well, the sooner the better, as far as I am concerned.

[Pekwane] How do we define the sooner the better, Mr Minister? It has got an openness or a connotation?

[Viljoen] Well, I would imagine that as soon as we start negotiating a new constitution, this whole concept which is pretty basic—mainly of group accommodation, and together with it of doing away with obnoxious acts and replacing them with acceptable alternative arrangements—will probably be one of the key, you could almost say, entrance themes or subjects for negotiation, because so much of the rest of the whole process of negotiation will depend upon that. And I suppose once we set up a negotiating forum, that forum is likely to decide that these are the issues that have to be dealt with first, and that they should be finalised before progress can be made. But that would be for the negotiators themselves to decide. Well, I think this is a likely anticipation.

[Keyter] Doctor, do you agree that sociological trends throughout the world and through history have proved that people with the same language, same culture, and same values flock together automatically? Why do we have to have group rights in South Africa?

[Viljoen] Simply because the present state of affairs in South Africa is such that there are quite clearly distinguishable groups, that the demographic realities are such that most of the groups form a minority, and there is therefore an expressed need for protection against majority domination against a simple majority takes all type of government. But let me emphasize another point. I think one of the most important manifestations of the inherent dynamics of social existence is that there is a gradual and a growing approximation and assimilation, a becoming similar amongst neighboring and coexisting groups towards sharing the same values, sharing the same ideals. In this respect, I think a tremendous development has taken place in South Africa in the recent decade or two, where—especially as a result of the urbanization process, the process of modernization, of people coming from different parts of the country, from different cultural, ethnic, and geographic backgrounds to share the style of modern life worldwide, which is a city style of life. [sentence as heard] This results in a greater similarity amongst the values and the ideals of the different people developing, and this is one of the points which the NP in its approach towards negotiations has emphasized: That we must identify, and we must expand

and strengthen common values and common ideals to build upon that—the need for a one nation, a common nationalism concept of all groups living in South Africa. But at the same time, we do not believe that this makes it unacceptable or wrong to accommodate under the overall umbrella of building one nation or of emphasizing our common values and things which bind us together to introduce under that umbrella also, as long as we need it, the acknowledgement of a requirement of security provisions for the existence of those groups which want it.

[Pekwane] We are talking here of the protection of minority against the majority. Who are the majority, and don't we need a majority type of government in South Africa that is founded across the color line?

[Viljoen] We could develop in that direction in South Africa, but I believe and the government believes and the NP believes that at this stage of our development we need a government in which all individuals and all groups can share, but in such a way that there will be a guaranteed participation for minority groups that they are not, because of their minority status, virtually reduced to no meaningful participation in the ongoing process of government. As we grow towards each other and as we share more and more ideals and values, this would obviously become less important. And as the years go on, those who come after us will probably take different decisions in this matter. But this is what I think the state president meant when he said we are not ideological or obsessive with the concept of groups, but at this stage we consider it a practical reality that has to be accommodated in order to launch a successful new constitutional dispensation.

[Keyter] Mentioning obsession again—and you said that you and the state president have both said it, that you are ideologically obsessed with group rights, but one gets the idea that you are persistent, that it has to succeed.

[Viljoen] Certainly, but that does not mean that we are ideologically obsessed. We are sincerely convinced that at this stage it is a real factor that has to be accommodated, and we also believe—it has been our experience—that in debate and in discussion, our case is strong enough to persuade fellow negotiators about that attitude. And on the other hand, we are open to meet objections which fellow negotiators might have against risks of a group accommodation involving a form of neoapartheid or a form of new and changed discrimination. That we believe must be avoided, and we are ready to work together in that respect.

[Pekwane] Why are we talking about group rights instead of individual rights that will culminate in a bill of rights as proposed by the law commission?

[Viljoen] In fact, we talk about both. We believe that there should be a bill of rights in which individual rights as well as the so-called values or cultures of groups which can best be protected through individual rights are accommodated. But at the same time also, the law

commission has pointed out that in order to provide for meaningful protection of political rights and political involvement and participation of groups, this can only be done through the constitution and not through the bill of rights, and we believe that again we have two pillars. We have two foundations on which to build our future, and both should, at least at this stage of our history, be accommodated.

[Keyter] Doctor, a final question from me. Critics say that the government, or it seems as if the government, at times hides behind what is phrased as the realities of South Africa and the so-called complexities of the South African population?

[Viljoen] Well, we don't hide behind it, but it is a fact you cannot escape. At the same time, we do not make an absolute fetish of that fact, because we realize it is also in a state of flux and change.

[Keyter] These differences, are they not being over emphasized instead of becoming South Africa's?

[Viljoen] I think we have been guilty in the past of overemphasizing differences and completely underemphasizing our common interests as South Africans, and this is in fact one the important changes on approach which under Mr de Klerk has been introduced in the NP's policy and in its declared manifesto on which it has recently won the election.

[Pekwane] Because of time, Mr Minister, finally from me: What would you say the government is doing now to prepare South Africa to rejoin the international community?

[Viljoen] I would be quite prepared to acknowledge that we could do more, and it is important that we should come as far as we are out of step into step with the international community. I must be quite frank. There are aspects of the international [word indistinct] with which I would prefer to remain out of step. There are aspects with regard to incompetent government, of dictatorial governments, of absence of real elections and changes of government as elected which I would not like to be in step with a part of the future of South Africa. I would like to retain the real democratic tradition in the future of South Africa.

[Keyter] Dr Viljoen, thank you very much.

Magnus Malan Speaks on Conscription, USSR Policy

*MB0812065089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2011 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's announcement of a reduction of one year in the initial period of national service symbolised South Africa's trust in the future, Defence Minister Magnus Malan has said.

He said in a statement made available to SAPA the reduction also symbolised this country's willingness to build a stable and secure future in South and southern Africa.

"An exciting period for southern Africa, which is ready to be exploited and developed, is the reason why the state president could announce...a reduction in the period of initial national service," General Malan said in his statement.

"...Mr F.W. de Klerk's announcement symbolised the trust which South Africa has in the future and its willingness to build a stable and secure future in South and southern Africa."

Gen Malan said that in March 1988, he had given a "signal" to Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev.

"In it I indicated that, if Moscow was prepared to apply the same principles to Angola as that which it has applied to Afghanistan, it would be a sign for South Africa that the process to end the conflict in southern Africa could begin.

"That signal is busy bringing dividend. It has been realised with the settlement plan in SWA. [South-West Africa]/Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops (from Angola), which is proceeding according to plan."

Gen Malan said he had over the years placed on the agenda a set of "game rules for interaction in the field of security in southern Africa..."

These were:

- "Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity;"
- "A desire to have stable, prosperous and developing neighbours;"
- "A rejection of the export of revolutionary activities to each other;" and
- "South Africa reserved the right to act against revolutionaries and terrorists according to recognised international law."

The "game rules" were now being realised and getting due recognition, the general said.

The national service reduction and the alleviation of citizen and commando forces "camps" announced in April "are therefore a further signal from South Africa to the world, and to southern Africa in particular, that the phase of conflict in our sub-continent should now be buried," the general added.

In place of conflict, people in the sub-continent must put forward a "new era of cooperation, based on realism and the necessity of human development—that is, the improvement of the quality of life and the daily needs of people".

South Africa's military successes over the years in Namibia and Southeast Angola had brought the message home that the country was a formidable regional power.

"Even President Fidel Castro has recognised it."

The "SACP/ANC [South African Communist Party/African National Congress] alliance" must note South Africa's military prowess "because any violent option places them out of step with constructive and positive developments," Gen Malan said.

The South African Government's policy was also clear.

"It invites everybody who wishes to build South Africa peacefully to participate in such a process."

The announcement by Mr Gorbachev that the cold war was something of the past and the rejection of the "Brezhnev doctrine" was a point of departure South Africa accepted.

"The Brezhnev doctrine (dealing with mutual military assistance between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries) and the export of revolution were two key principles in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

"It has created particular problems for South Africa [SA] in terms of a relaxed relationship between SA and her neighbours," Gen Malan's statement said.

"Now that these principles have been scrapped, SA wants to demonstrate that she welcomes these steps as announced by Moscow.

"With this a new climate is created in which we in southern Africa can move to a new form of cooperation," the general said.

"The year 1990—the new decade—holds promising possibilities for South Africa, which will continue to maintain its security foundation."

Pik Botha Says Comoros 'Under Control'

*MB0712180789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1757 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on Thursday [7 December] said the situation in the Comoros was "under control" and tourists were in no danger.

In a statement to SAPA, Mr Botha said a report had been received on Thursday afternoon from the SA [South Africa] representative in the Comoros.

He said both the SA and French Governments were trying to help defuse the situation, and developments were being closely watched by both governments.

Comoros

Scheduled Presidential Elections Postponed

EA0812102489 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] The presidential elections scheduled to take place in our country were postponed today. The decision was announced this afternoon by the interim president of the Republic, Said Mohamed Djohar. There are various reasons for this decision, as you can tell [words indistinct] of the interim president of the Republic. [passage indistinct]

The presidential guard has issued this statement. According to the statement, the parents, who are responsible, are to be warned. The country is calm and institutions are functioning normally. The investigation will decide what [?officials] were involved.

French Ship Arrives; Helicopters Deployed

EA0712212089 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The French Government has just officially decided to suspend French assistance to the Comoros. This was confirmed this afternoon in Paris by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [passage omitted]

The French military are making preparations to deal with any contingency, notably in the field of humanitarian action. Here is a statement by Lieutenant Colonel (Jombrie), press attaché of the (Faso), the French Armed Forces stationed in the south-western zone of the Indian Ocean.

[Begin recording] [(Jombrie)] The French authorities have agreed in principle to station passenger-carrying Puma helicopters on Mayotte in case a humanitarian mission involving the evacuation of our nationals or possible casualties, is needed.

This is a precautionary measure while we wait. For the time being, diplomatic means are being deployed to bring solutions to the situation. The people here are simply waiting.

[(Unidentified reporter)] Do you know if the evacuation of French nationals or wounded people is to be undertaken as early as today?

[(Jombrie)] All the information we have received so far [words indistinct] mentions the quietness [words indistinct] and also mentions that the nationals are absolutely [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Are the French forces based in the Indian Ocean on a state of alert?

[(Jombrie)] Absolutely not. They are ready to intervene. That is their duty. They are ready most of the time, perhaps more so now. But nobody is on a state of alert [words indistinct]. [end recording]

This morning, the first [word indistinct] landed at Pampanzi from Djibouti with two disassembled Puma helicopters on board. The helicopters were very rapidly assembled and are ready to take off, a third one is expected tomorrow.

This humanitarian measure was taken at the request of General (Penacchioni), commander of the (Faso). Officially, the three Puma helicopters were due in Mayotte anyway.

Meanwhile, the supply ship "Marne," which left the lagoon last Sunday for Mombasa, reappeared this morning with rear Admiral (Bonnot), who heads the French fleet in the Indian Ocean, on board.

The dispatch of the Puma helicopters to Mayotte is intended to facilitate the evacuation of French national or wounded people from the Comoros. It is to be noted that 1,600 French nationals are registered at the French Consulate in Moroni. These include 600 expatriates and [?temporary] residents.

Mercenaries Crush Anti-Denard Demonstration

EA0712195089 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The situation in the Comoros is extremely tense. A demonstration has been staged against Bob Denard and his men. The presidential guard intervened violently in order to disperse the demonstrators. Several dozen members of the presidential guard, supported by vehicles mounted with machineguns, assaulted the demonstrators with truncheons and tear gas on the coast road in Moroni. (Pascale Cholet) continues the report from Moroni:

[Begin Pascale Cholet recording] Moroni is sealed off by soldiers of the presidential guard. Comorans know that tonight they will not go out as freely as on other evenings. Mosques in the downtown area will probably be deserted. It is already rumored that Bob Denard's mercenaries will impose a curfew. Comorans have been waiting for several days, but the wait has now become distressing. The situation, which until very recently was calm, is about to explode, according to some opposition leaders.

Students from the National School who staged this morning's demonstration, are ready to do it again. It is rumored that strikes are to be held tomorrow and on Saturday. This afternoon patrols of the presidential guard stopped at various houses. Some young men were beaten and taken away in the mercenaries' jeeps.

Fear can be seen on people's faces, and of even the most determined people are paralyzed. Everywhere, you can hear people saying, "What can we do without arms?" and "what are the French doing?"

All journalists are to be deported. Comorans firmly believe that they are going to be trapped again by the French mercenaries. It is rumored that Bob Denard plans to put a new puppet president in power to calm the

situation. But Comorans are unanimous: Bob Denard and the French Mercenaries must go, they are solely to blame for the present tension. The Comorans are also annoyed with the French and wondering what they are going to do. Night has now fallen in Moroni and the Comorans would like to sleep in peace. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Crackdown in Moroni Continues

AB0812085889 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT
7 Dec 89

[Text] Moroni (Comoros), 7 Dec (AFP)—The Presidential Guard [GP], led by the French mercenary Bob Denard, this afternoon continued clamping down on the densely populated districts of the Comoran capital. 4 hours after the end of a demonstration by university and high school students. Members of the guard, trained by the white mercenaries, mainly patrolled the districts of the old city, causing passers-by to flee, eyewitnesses stated. According to the same sources, several people were bludgeoned and beaten. There was no indication as to the number of persons arrested or injured.

In the morning, about 1,000 young demonstrators had taken to the streets of Moroni shouting "murderer," and holding placards which read: "We want want the departure of the mercenaries." In several districts of the capital units of the GP charged on the demonstrators using blackjacks and tear-gas grenades. The units arrived on the scene with vehicles equipped with machineguns.

Bob Denard's Presidential Guard, which numbers about 650 men, including about 30 French and Belgian mercenaries, has been in control of the Comoros since the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah under mysterious circumstances. In fact, Bob Denard ordered the disarming of the regular troops, the Comoran Armed Forces (500 men) 2 days after the murder of the president on 26 November.

This is the second time in 3 days that Comorans have taken to the streets in demand of the mercenaries' departure. Bob Denard was branded a "murderer" by a crowd of about 400 persons on 5 December at the entrance of the French [words indistinct] and during the organization of a "work-free day" to demand the departure of Bob Denard and the mercenaries. Bob Denard stated on 5 December that he intended to remain in the Comoros and that he did not assassinate President Abdallah.

South Africa, which used to finance the GP and had close ties with Bob Denard prior to the president's assassination, on 4 December called for the departure of the mercenary and announced that it was discontinuing its financial aid to the GP. France, which is the main

supplier of aid to the Comoros, today announced the suspension of its cooperation aid to the archipelago.

Foreign Journalists Ordered To Leave Country

LD0712164889 Paris Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] The mercenaries who have been in control of the Comoros since the assassination of President Abdallah have ordered foreign journalists to leave the archipelago. They were given several hours to pack and go to the airport.

10 Foreign Journalists Expelled

AB0812084689 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT
7 Dec 89

[Text] Moroni, 7 Dec (AFP)—Ten special correspondents of French and foreign press have been ordered to leave the Comore Islands today, where Bob Denard's mercenaries control the entire archipelago. The ten journalists, who belong to REUTER and AFP, LIBERATION newspaper, Radio-France Internationale, FIGARO-MAGAZINE, TEMOIGNAGE DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION, and SIGMA AGENCY, received their expulsion order from the mercenary called "the Warrior," who did not give the reason for this decision.

Bob Denard's mercenaries this morning seized several films and notebooks from the journalists during a protest demonstration against the mercenaries. The AFP special correspondent had received a death threat from the white mercenary called Hoffman. Five French and British journalists, who arrived in Moroni this morning were not ordered to leave the Comoros immediately but were confined to their hotel, the mercenary called "the Warrior" stated. The group of expelled journalists are expected to leave the Comoros this evening.

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe's State of Nation Speech Reported

MB0712144189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1431 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] Harare Dec 7 SAPA—Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique will be withdrawn as soon as peace is achieved in that country, President Robert Mugabe said on Thursday [7 December], ZIANA national news agency reports.

"The establishment of peace in Mozambique, for instance, will immediately lead to the ending of Zimbabwe's joint military operations with Mozambique in defence of our vital routes to the seas against sabotage perpetrated by the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits," Mr Mugabe told a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Assembly in his state-of-the-nation address.

"The military disengagement from Mozambique will enable us to redeploy personnel and material resources to other needy areas of our national endeavours," he said.

While expressing satisfaction at the continuing state of calm in most parts of the country, Mr Mugabe said the government was perturbed by the recurrent acts of murder, arson and harassment of people along the border areas with Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's security forces, he said, continued to take steps to improve the situation.

"The performance of our forces in the past year has been highly commendable and exemplary. This high performance has been achieved regardless of problems facing the forces, such as shortage of barracks and disparities in salaries and grading, which government is now addressing alongside other complaints that have been brought to government's attention," Mr Mugabe said.

Benin

Marxism-Leninism No Longer 'Official Ideology'

AB0712214989 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Communique issued at the end of the special joint session of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) Central Committee, the National Revolutionary Assembly (ANR) Standing Committee, and the National Executive Council (CEN), in Cotonou on 7 December; read by Pierre Osho, permanent undersecretary to the president—live]

[Text] Summoned by the president of the PRPB chairman, president of the Republic, head of state, and CEN chairman, a special joint session of the PRPB Central Committee, the ANR Standing Committee, and the CEN was held from Wednesday, 6 December to Thursday, 7 December 1989 in Cotonou under the chairmanship of President Mathieu Kerekou, our great comrade-in-arms.

At the beginning of the deliberations, the session observed 1 minute's silence in memory of Sourou Migan Apithy, former president of the Republic, who died in Paris on Sunday 3 December 1989. The deliberations of the session were devoted to: first, assessing the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] since the signing of the June 1989 agreement; second, examining the situation in the education sector in the People's Republic of Benin; third, considering a report of the PRPB Central Committee concerning the implementation of the political, institutional, and economic reforms announced by the president of the Republic in his address to the nation on Wednesday, 29 November 1989.

On the first point, the joint session noted that during the first 6 months of implementation of the SAP, unexpected difficulties appeared, namely the poor results achieved in revenue collection. This is caused by a general decline in economic activity in Benin and the disorder caused by the strikes in the various sectors of public service. After examining the report on the educational sector, members of the session determined that in the teaching sector as well as in the other sectors of national life, the continued nonpayment of civil servants' salaries remains the fundamental cause for the social unrest currently confronting our country.

After thoroughly examining the report presented by the PRPB Central Committee, the session agreed with the courageous and bold decisions made by this national political organ. It was especially pleased that Marxism-Leninism is no longer the Beninese State's official ideology. Therefore, and as of today, using the term comrade is no longer compulsory in our country's administrative rules and practices.

At the end of the deliberations and in view of the head of state's directives in his opening address, the joint session took the following measures:

One: The chairman of the Central Committee, president of the Republic, and head of state, will during the 1st quarter of 1990, summon a national conference which will bring together the genuine representatives of all the active forces of the nation, whatever their political convictions, so that they can contribute to building a new democratic process and to fostering a healthy new political atmosphere in our country.

Two: The decisions that will come out of this national conference will be used to draw up a new constitution in which the following principles will be guaranteed: Separating the party from the state in order to ensure a better functioning of the public administration; creating the post of a prime minister and head of government; making the government accountable to the National Assembly based on a program; strengthening the capabilities of the territorial communities to enable them to play a greater role in the grass-roots development; further emphasizing the principles of economic liberalism resulting from the agreements signed with the World Bank and the IMF in May and June 1989; and implementing our structural adjustment program to promote and develop private initiative.

It is a well-known fact that the guarantees for human rights and fundamental freedoms will be adhered to in the new constitution.

Three: The CEN has been called upon, beginning now, to find measures to rationalize the public service, the civil service, and the administrative, economic, and financial sectors. To this effect, and with concern for constantly improving the performance of the customs and revenue collection officials in the interest of the public treasury, it has been recommended that those convicted of corruption be given exemplary punishment.

The session, appreciating the creation of the special commission for the verification of property, established by Decree No 89422 of 1 December 1989, directed the commission to correctly carry out its mission. Thus, in the event of illegal enrichment duly proved against someone, the one concerned will be arraigned before the competent courts. Appropriate actions will be taken, notably through inquiry commissions. The session also requested the CEN to accelerate the ongoing legal proceedings against all the perpetrators and known accomplices of fraudulent transfers of monies carried out against our country's banking institutions, so as to rapidly recover these monies.

Following its deliberations, the session, conscious of the great need for a general mobilization of all the active forces of the nation to withstand the persistent economic crisis affecting our country, has launched an urgent, patriotic, and militant appeal to all Beninese nationals, wherever they live, to participate with faith and determination, enthusiasm and joy, and with a great upsurge

of collective, but national concern, in the execution of all the tasks needed for the implementation of the structural adjustment program and for the revival of our national economy and the improvement of our production capacity.

Ready for the Revolution, the struggle continues!
[Issued] In Cotonou on 7 December 1989 by the special joint session of the PRPB Central Committee, the ANL Standing Committee, and the CEN.

Committee To Investigate Officials' Assets

*AB0311072289 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0800 GMT 2 Dec 89*

["Communique" issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) following a 1 December meeting in Cotonou; read by Sani Mama Gomina member of the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee]

[Text] As part of the implementation of the new ethics based on moral probity in public life and on moralization of the national public, as announced by the head of state in his national address on Wednesday, 29 November 1989, the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee, following its extraordinary meeting held today, 1 December 1989, has decided to set up a special committee in charge of investigating the assets of all persons who have held political, administrative, or financial posts [words indistinct] as well as public and semi-public enterprises. The said commission is also empowered, if the need arises, to investigate the assets of any other Beninese citizen. Ready for the Revolution, the struggle continues.

[Issued] 1 December 1989

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee

Ghana

Relevance of Malta Summit to Third World Assessed

*AB0712161289 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Sam Quaicoo commentary]

[Text] At the end of their 3-day shipboard summit, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and Mr George Bush of the United States told the world that the cold war was over and that a new era of prolonged peace lay ahead. But even as they were making their optimistic statements, events were unfolding in Eastern Europe which threaten to shake fundamentally the balance of forces that has hitherto ensured relative peace.

The changes in the Socialist countries are still in their incipient stages, but one thing is clear: Europe will never be the same again after the events of the past months in Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. We in the Third World

dare not take a short-sighted approach to these unfolding and dramatic events by saying that they do not concern us. Indeed, some might say that since we are ravaged by ignorance, poverty, and disease, we should concentrate on developing our countries and leave the Europeans and Americans to battle it out for themselves for we cannot and dare not leave the world to be shaped by these countries. History teaches us that willy-nilly we have been dragged into two catastrophic world wars. It is imperative for us, therefore, to analyze the situation and take steps to ensure that we are not side-lined again in the shaping of the destiny of the world, and the signs are clear that we stand the risk of being marginalized.

Take the superpower summit conclusions themselves, and we realize that the two giants dealt with matters of immediate concern to themselves, arms reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons, the future of Europe, and the economic problems facing the Soviet Union as it tries to restructure its economy. The Third World was touched on very briefly. On regional issues under which trouble spots in the Third World are invariably tackled, the alleged involvement of Nicaragua in the rebel attack in El Salvador was raised by Mr Bush. The ominous response from Mr Gorbachev that he has stopped arms shipment to Nicaragua should sound alarm bells in our countries. What this means is that the Soviet Union might no longer aid in the toppling of right-wing oppressive dictatorships. While Mr Gorbachev is forswearing any help to Nicaragua, there is, however, no indication that Mr Bush is willing to stop aid to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits of Angola.

What we in the Third World can do as the superpowers and, indeed, the rich developed world begin to look inward, is to ensure that the institutions we have set up for our collective survival begin to work. We must ensure that the Nonaligned Movement becomes more effective. We can do this by setting up a permanent secretariat as suggested by Ghana at the recent Belgrade conference. Such a secretariat can do proper follow-ups on decisions taken by our leaders. At the level of the OAU, we can ensure its smooth functioning by paying our dues. We must remember that we might have to fight the last vestiges of colonialism and racism on our own.

It is sad to note, but we must face realities and recognize that detente among the superpowers could mean a less enthusiastic response to the needs of freedom-fighters in southern Africa. We must, therefore, strengthen the African Liberation Committee to bring freedom to South Africa. Divided, the Third World will count for nothing in the (?councils) of the rich and powerful nations, but united we can force the superpowers to make our concerns feature in their list of priorities.

Ivory Coast

President Delivers Independence Day Address

*AB0612204489 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Address by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on the 29th Anniversary of Ivory Coast's Independence; Abidjan—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear compatriots, my dear friends of Ivory Coast: Tomorrow, 7 December 1989, will mark the 29th anniversary of Ivory Coast's independence. Three weeks from now, we will celebrate the end-of-year festivities, and 2 days later, we will witness the ceremony of presentation wishes by the official institutions. We had the habit of addressing a message to the nation on each occasion. But we want to respect the recommendation: fewer speeches and more action. Therefore, I will address a single message to the nation during the ceremony of presentation of wishes.

Ivory Coast is going through a serious economic crisis. It has seen other crises before. This crisis will pass, like the earlier ones. [passage omitted]

Therefore, it is on note of faith, of faith in the bright future of our dear Ivory Coast, that I wish to end this brief speech, a note of faith unceasingly renewed, and it is on this note of faith that I wish you all a happy anniversary. Long live Ivory Coast!

Public Works Expert Antoine Cesario To Depart

*AB0312070489 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
1 Dec 89 p 5*

[Summary] An impressive farewell ceremony has been held in honor of the departing head of the Directorate and Inspectorate of Public Works, DCGTX, Mr Antoine Cesario. Germain Koffi Gadeau, grand chancellor of the National Order, honored Mr Cesario with the award of Commander of the Ivorian Merit Order in the presence of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who announced that he will personally decorate the French engineer, who has rendered numerous services to Ivory Coast during the 26 years he spent here as a cooperation worker. The president announced that he will honor Mr Cesario, who is credited with diligently overseeing the building of 4

cloverleaves in Abidjan, 6 airports, 50,500 houses, and 4,500 km of roads, among other things, during the official opening of the basilica in Yamoussoukro.

In a moving tribute to the discipline and financial probity of the outgoing DCGTX chief, the grand chancellor of the National Order recalled that the vigilance of Mr Cesario had saved Ivory Coast billions of CFA [African Financial Community] francs that would otherwise have been lost to the state coffers through overinvoicing and other fraudulent deals. The dexterity with which the honoree had handled surveys, feasibility studies, and contracts was highlighted in the most glowing terms at the ceremony that was also attended by members of his family and the staff of the DCGTX.

Senegal

New Independent Paper YOOR-YOOR Published

*AB0512091089 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
16 Nov 89 p 15*

[Summary] A new independent bi-monthly newspaper known as the YOOR-YOOR (the day) has entered into publication. It aims to inform the people on current burning issues.

Sierra Leone

President Momoh: General Elections in 18 Months

*AB3011214089 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 0700 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The newly appointed minister of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Forestry, Mr James Musa Gendemeh, was yesterday sworn in by President J.S. Momoh at State House. [passage omitted]

President Momoh also congratulated the new ministers of state in the provinces, adding that their appointments will be advantageous to government. He [words indistinct] of a general election within the next 18 months, it is significant that the image of the party is further projected. Mr Momoh advised them amicably with the paramount chiefs in their areas and the government and local administration officials. [sentence as heard]

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